sound-devices before he was twenty years of age. At first he copied the structure of the ear, making an electrified ear-drum, which was improved upon until it could be shewn at a meeting of the Frankfort Physical Society, and again in 1864 before a conference of physicists in Giessen. But (alas for the theory of unlimited command of money by Jews for all purposes!) he had neither the means nor the health to develop his invention, his "telephone ", commercially: and it was left to Graham Bell to elaborate the device, in conjunction with Edison, and to place it on the market. Nevertheless, the standard works of reference record Reis's name as the first inventor of the telephone, and a monument to his memory was erected by physicists in 1878.

The microphone, on the other hand, was the invention of Emile Berliner, a German Jewish scientist who lived in America, whose work is hence associated with the telephonic and gramophonic devices now in general use. Indeed, the claim has been made with a considerable degree of justification that he was the true inventor of the gramophone, though the commercial triumph of Edison has obscured his claim to recognition. What has been said above does not of course belittle in the slightest degree the discoveries of the latter, the greatest inventor, perhaps, of all time. But it is worthy of note that the two devices with which his name is particularly associated owed a great deal to Jews, but for whom their perfection would certainly have been

retarded, and might have been impossible. Similarly, Lord Kelvin's system for multiple telegraphy, elaborated in 1858, was based upon a discovery of that astonishingly versatile Russian-Jewish genius, Hayim Selig Slonimski, who two years previous had produced an electro-chemical device for sending four telegrams simultaneously. Another name which deserves mention in this connexion is